

An Introduction to Sage

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- Graduate CS student at Amrita University, India.
- Passionate about computer security and Python.
- Use Sage in Cryptography labs, Mathematics courses and CTF contests.

Convince you that Sage is cool and should be used in math courses.

Overview and
Installation of
Sage

Basic usage

Interactive shell and
scripting

Arithmetic and
built-in functions

Applications in
various
domains

Algebra

Number Theory

Calculus

Graph plotting

Matrix algebra

Sage and L^AT_EX

More
applications
and further
reading

Contributing
to Sagemath

- 1 Overview and Installation of Sage
- 2 Basic usage
- 3 Applications in various domains
- 4 More applications and further reading
- 5 Contributing to Sagemath

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- GPL licensed mathematics software.
- Unified interface to about 90 popular Python libraries.
- Two modes: command(like Python shell) and notebook(web interface).
- Power of IPython shell and Python programming language.
- “sagerc” file: `$HOME/.sage/init.sage` or `$SAGE_STARTUP_FILE`.
- Installation
 - Pre-built binaries for most OS.
 - PPA for Ubuntu.
 - Packaging efforts underway for Debian and Fedora.

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- **Sage interpreter:** IPython shell.
- **Sage scripts**
 - Similar to Python scripts; .sage extension.
 - import names from sage.all
 - Run as `sage <filename> <arguments>` like Python.
 - Other possibilities: profiling, compiling sage files(Cython), access C functions directly.

- General arithmetic supported by an (I)Python shell.
 - \wedge is exponent and $\wedge\wedge$ is XOR.
 - For integers, $/$ reduces to lowest fraction and $//$ performs integer division.
- Support mathematical functions and constants with arbitrary precision.
 - `pi.n(digits=20)` = 3.1415926535897932385
 - `e.n(digits=25)` = 2.718281828459045235360287
 - `golden_ratio.n(prec=60)` = 1.6180339887498948
 - `n(sin(pi/3), prec=60)` = 0.86602540378443865
 - `sqrt(263).n(digits=20)` =
16.217274740226854774
 - `n(cos(5*pi/4), prec=60)` =
-0.70710678118654752

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- Factorizing polynomials.
 - $\text{factor}(x^4 - 15x^3 + 84x^2 - 208x + 192) = (x - 3)(x - 4)^3$
 - $\text{factor}(x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6) = (x - 1)(x - 2)(x - 3)$
- Solving polynomial equations.
 - $\text{solve}([x^2 - 4x + 2 == -1], x) = [x = 3, x = 1]$
 - Solutions to $x^2 + 3xy + y^2 = 0$ and $x - y = 4 =$
 $[[1.1055728, -2.8944272], [2.8944272, -1.1055728]]$
- Use `find_root` where `solve` does not work. Also useful to find solutions in a particular interval.
 - $\text{solve}(\cos(t) == \sin(t), t) = [\sin(t) = \cos(t)]$
 - $\text{find_root}(\cos(t) == \sin(t), 0, \pi) = 0.785398163397$

- Modulus: $\text{mod}(27, 12) = 3$ and $\text{power_mod}(27, 2, 12) = 9$
- Primality test: $\text{is_prime}(13) = \text{True}$, $\text{is_prime}(15) = \text{False}$
- $\text{prime_range}(1, 35) = [2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31]$.
 - Generator version: $\text{primes}(1, 35)$
- $\text{primes_first_n}(11) = [2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31]$
- $\text{next_prime}(29) = 31$ and $\text{previous_prime} = 23$
- $\text{factorial}(20) = 2432902008176640000$, $\text{factor}(20) = 2^2 \cdot 5$, $\text{divisors}(20) = [1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20]$
- $\text{gcd}(10, 15) = 5$, $\text{lcm}(10, 15) = 30$

- Differentiation

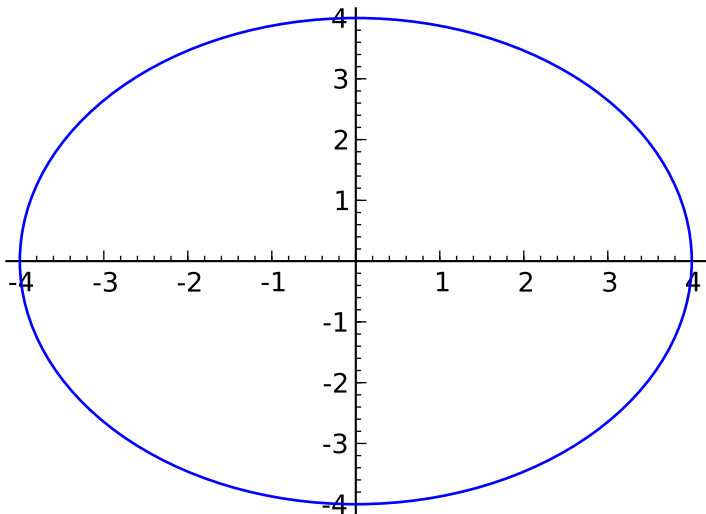
- $\text{diff}(\sin(x) + \cos(x)) = \cos(x) - \sin(x)$
- $\text{diff}((\sin(x^2)^3)) = 6x \cos(x^2) \sin(x^2)^2$

- Integration

- $\text{integral}(\cos(x) - \sin(x)) = \sin(x) + \cos(x)$
- $\text{integral}(6 * x * \cos(x^2) * \sin(x^2)^2, x) = \sin(x^2)^3$

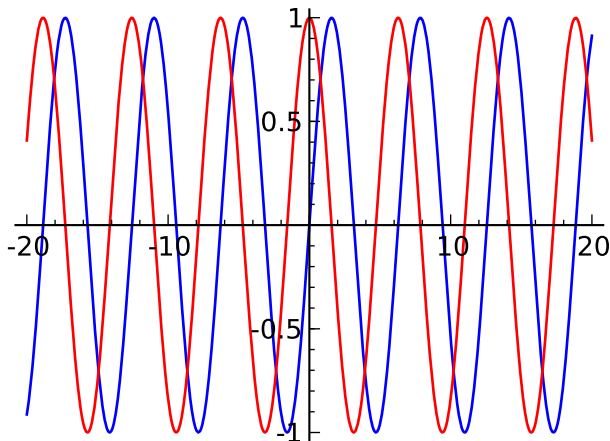
- Partial differential and solving differential equations also possible!

Circle of radius 4 centered at (0, 0): $c = \text{circle}((0, 0), 4)$

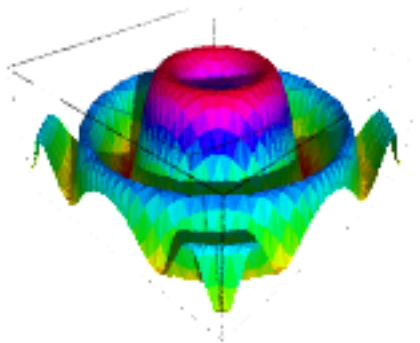


Multiple functions in same plot.

```
plot(sin(x), -20, 20, rgbcolor = (0, 0, 1)) +  
plot(cos(x), -20, 20, rgbcolor = (1, 0, 0))
```



$$f = \frac{\sin(y*y+x*x)}{\sqrt{(x*x+y*y+.0001)}}: \text{plot3d}(f, (-3,3), (-3,3))$$



- Creating matrices: $m = \text{Matrix}([[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]])$
- Arithmetic operations
 - $P = \text{Matrix}([[1, 2], [3, 4]]), Q = \text{Matrix}([[7, 8], [5, 6]])$
 - $P + Q = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 10 \\ 8 & 10 \end{pmatrix}, P - Q = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & -6 \\ -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$
 - $P * Q = \begin{pmatrix} 17 & 20 \\ 41 & 48 \end{pmatrix}, 4 * P = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 8 \\ 12 & 16 \end{pmatrix}$
- $P^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 37 & 54 \\ 81 & 118 \end{pmatrix}, P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, |P| = -2$
- More functions: `is_singular`, `is_symmetric`,
`is_skew_symmetric`, `is_invertible`, `is_square`

- \LaTeX representation: `latex(P)`

```
\left(\begin{array}{rr}
1 & 2 \\
3 & 4
\end{array}\right)
```
- `view(P)`: Display PDF(pdf \LaTeX)/HTML(MathJAX) depending on mode.
- Sage \TeX : Call Sage commands from \LaTeX .
 - Regular statement: `\sage{pow_mod(27, 2, 12)}`
 - Plots: `\sageplot{plot(sin(x) + cos(x), -20, 20)}`
 - `\sageblock` and `\sagesilent`: Embedding Sage code

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- Interfacing with other algebra systems(GP/PARI, Singular, Maxima)
- Polynomials
- Combinatorics
- Graph and group theory
- Linear algebra
- Elliptic curves
- Advanced portions of everything discussed

- Sage tutorial:
<http://www.sagemath.org/doc/tutorial/index.html>
- Thematic tutorials:
http://www.sagemath.org/doc/thematic_tutorials/index.html
- Tutorials for those with some mathematics background:
<http://www.sagemath.org/doc/prep/index.html>

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- Packaging for Linux distros.
- Improve startup time.
- UI enhancements: Notebook and 2D plots.
- Mobile applications: Android, iOS.
- Mathematicians help with specific libraries.
- Visit <http://www.sagemath.org/development.html> for more information on getting involved.

Questions?